

AN ACT concerning safety.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 10-20.19c and 34-18.15 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.19c) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-20.19c)

Sec. 10-20.19c. Recycled paper and paper products and solid waste management.

(a) Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Deinked stock" means paper that has been processed to remove inks, clays, coatings, binders and other contaminants.

"High grade printing and writing papers" includes offset printing paper, duplicator paper, writing paper (stationery), tablet paper, office paper, note pads, xerographic paper, envelopes, form bond including computer paper and carbonless forms, book papers, bond papers, ledger paper, book stock and cotton fiber papers.

"Paper and paper products" means high grade printing and writing papers, tissue products, newsprint, unbleached packaging and recycled paperboard.

"Postconsumer material" means only those products

generated by a business or consumer which have served their intended end uses, and which have been separated or diverted from solid waste; wastes generated during the production of an end product are excluded.

"Recovered paper material" means paper waste generated after the completion of the papermaking process, such as postconsumer materials, envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, printing waste, cutting and other converting waste, butt rolls, and mill wrappers, obsolete inventories, and rejected unused stock. "Recovered paper material", however, does not include fibrous waste generated during the manufacturing process such as fibers recovered from waste water or trimmings of paper machine rolls (mill broke), or fibrous byproducts of harvesting, extraction or woodcutting processes, or forest residues such as bark.

"Recycled paperboard" includes paperboard products, folding cartons and pad backings.

"Tissue products" includes toilet tissue, paper towels, paper napkins, facial tissue, paper doilies, industrial wipers, paper bags and brown papers. These products shall also be unscented and shall not be colored.

"Unbleached packaging" includes corrugated and fiber storage boxes.

(a-5) Each school district shall periodically review its procurement procedures and specifications related to the purchase of products and supplies. Those procedures and

specifications must be modified as necessary to require the school district to seek out products and supplies that contain recycled materials and to ensure that purchased products and supplies are reusable, durable, or made from recycled materials, if economically and practically feasible. In selecting products and supplies that contain recycled material, preference must be given to products and supplies that contain the highest amount of recycled material and that are consistent with the effective use of the product or supply, if economically and practically feasible.

(b) Wherever economically and practically feasible, as determined by the school board, the school board, all public schools and attendance centers within a school district, and their school supply stores shall procure recycled paper and paper products as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 2008 ~~1992~~, at least 10% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by school boards, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.~~+~~

(2) Beginning July 1, 2011 ~~1995~~, at least 25% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by school boards, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.~~+~~

(3) Beginning July 1, 2014 ~~1999~~, at least 50% ~~40%~~ of

the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by school boards, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.~~+~~

(4) Beginning July 1, 2020 ~~2001~~, at least 75% ~~50%~~ of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by school boards, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.~~+~~

(5) Beginning upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1992, all paper purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers for publication of student newspapers shall be recycled newsprint. The amount purchased shall not be included in calculating the amounts specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) Paper and paper products purchased from private sector vendors pursuant to printing contracts are not considered paper and paper products for the purposes of subsection (b), unless purchased under contract for the printing of student newspapers.

(d) (1) Wherever economically and practically feasible, the recycled paper and paper products referred to in subsection (b) shall contain postconsumer or recovered paper materials as specified by paper category in this subsection:

(i) Recycled high grade printing and writing paper

shall contain at least 50% recovered paper material. Such recovered paper material, until July 1, 2008 ~~1994~~, shall consist of at least 20% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2008 ~~1994~~, shall consist of at least 25% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2010 ~~1996~~, shall consist of at least 30% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2012 ~~1998~~, shall consist of at least 40% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2014 ~~2000~~, shall consist of at least 50% deinked stock or postconsumer material.

(ii) Recycled tissue products, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 25% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 30% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material.

(iii) Recycled newsprint, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 60% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 70% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 80%

postconsumer material.

(iv) Recycled unbleached packaging, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 55% postconsumer material.

(v) Recycled paperboard, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 80% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 85% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 90% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 95% postconsumer material.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, "postconsumer material" includes:

(i) paper, paperboard, and fibrous waste from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after the waste has passed through its end usage as a consumer item, including used corrugated boxes, old newspapers, mixed waste paper, tabulating cards, and used cordage; and

(ii) all paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that are diverted or separated from the municipal waste stream.

(3) For the purposes of this Section, "recovered paper material" includes:

(i) postconsumer material;

(ii) dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets), including envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming and other converting operations, or from bag, box and carton manufacturing, and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(iii) finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters or others.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to apply to art materials, nor to any newspapers, magazines, text books, library books or other copyrighted publications which are purchased or used by any school board or any public school or attendance center within a school district, or which are sold in any school supply store operated by or within any such school or attendance center, other than newspapers written, edited or produced by students enrolled in the school district, public school or attendance center.

(e-5) Each school district shall periodically review its procedures on solid waste reduction regarding the management of solid waste generated by academic, administrative, and other institutional functions. Those waste reduction procedures must be designed to, when economically and practically feasible, recycle the school district's waste stream, including without limitation landscape waste, computer paper, and white office paper. School districts are encouraged to have procedures that provide for the investigation of potential markets for other recyclable materials that are present in the school district's waste stream. The waste reduction procedures must be designed to achieve, before July 1, 2020, at least a 50% reduction in the amount of solid waste that is generated by the school district.

(f) The State Board of Education, in coordination with the Departments of Central Management Services and Commerce and Economic Opportunity, may adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to assist districts in carrying out the provisions of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.15) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-18.15)

Sec. 34-18.15. Recycled paper and paper products and solid waste management.

(a) Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless the context

otherwise requires:

"Deinked stock" means paper that has been processed to remove inks, clays, coatings, binders and other contaminants.

"High grade printing and writing papers" includes offset printing paper, duplicator paper, writing paper (stationery), tablet paper, office paper, note pads, xerographic paper, envelopes, form bond including computer paper and carbonless forms, book papers, bond papers, ledger paper, book stock and cotton fiber papers.

"Paper and paper products" means high grade printing and writing papers, tissue products, newsprint, unbleached packaging and recycled paperboard.

"Postconsumer material" means only those products generated by a business or consumer which have served their intended end uses, and which have been separated or diverted from solid waste; wastes generated during the production of an end product are excluded.

"Recovered paper material" means paper waste generated after the completion of the papermaking process, such as postconsumer materials, envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, printing waste, cutting and other converting waste, butt rolls, and mill wrappers, obsolete inventories, and rejected unused stock. "Recovered paper material", however, does not include fibrous waste generated during the manufacturing process as fibers recovered from waste water or trimmings of paper machine rolls (mill broke), or fibrous byproducts of harvesting,

extraction or woodcutting processes, or forest residues such as bark.

"Recycled paperboard" includes paperboard products, folding cartons and pad backings.

"Tissue products" includes toilet tissue, paper towels, paper napkins, facial tissue, paper doilies, industrial wipers, paper bags and brown papers. These products shall also be unscented and shall not be colored.

"Unbleached packaging" includes corrugated and fiber storage boxes.

(a-5) The school district shall periodically review its procurement procedures and specifications related to the purchase of products and supplies. Those procedures and specifications must be modified as necessary to require the school district to seek out products and supplies that contain recycled materials and to ensure that purchased products and supplies are reusable, durable, or made from recycled materials, if economically and practically feasible. In selecting products and supplies that contain recycled material, preference must be given to products and supplies that contain the highest amount of recycled material and that are consistent with the effective use of the product or supply, if economically and practically feasible.

(b) Wherever economically and practically feasible, as determined by the board of education, the board of education, all public schools and attendance centers within the school

district, and their school supply stores shall procure recycled paper and paper products as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 2008 ~~1992~~, at least 10% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.+

(2) Beginning July 1, 2011 ~~1995~~, at least 25% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.+

(3) Beginning July 1, 2014 ~~1999~~, at least 50% ~~40%~~ of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.+

(4) Beginning July 1, 2020 ~~2001~~, at least 75% ~~50%~~ of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers, and their school supply stores shall be recycled paper and paper products.+

(5) Beginning upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1992, all paper purchased by the board of education, public schools and attendance centers for publication of student newspapers shall be recycled

newsprint. The amount purchased shall not be included in calculating the amounts specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) Paper and paper products purchased from private sector vendors pursuant to printing contracts are not considered paper and paper products for the purposes of subsection (b), unless purchased under contract for the printing of student newspapers.

(d) (1) Wherever economically and practically feasible, the recycled paper and paper products referred to in subsection (b) shall contain postconsumer or recovered paper materials as specified by paper category in this subsection:

(i) Recycled high grade printing and writing paper shall contain at least 50% recovered paper material. Such recovered paper material, until July 1, 2008 ~~1994~~, shall consist of at least 20% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2008 ~~1994~~, shall consist of at least 25% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2010 ~~1996~~, shall consist of at least 30% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2012 ~~1998~~, shall consist of at least 40% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2014 ~~2000~~, shall consist of at least 50% deinked stock or postconsumer material.

(ii) Recycled tissue products, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 25% postconsumer material; and

beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 30% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material.

(iii) Recycled newsprint, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 60% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 70% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 80% postconsumer material.

(iv) Recycled unbleached packaging, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 55% postconsumer material.

(v) Recycled paperboard, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 80% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 85% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at

least 90% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 95% postconsumer material.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, "postconsumer material" includes:

(i) paper, paperboard, and fibrous waste from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after the waste has passed through its end usage as a consumer item, including used corrugated boxes, old newspapers, mixed waste paper, tabulating cards, and used cordage; and

(ii) all paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that are diverted or separated from the municipal waste stream.

(3) For the purpose of this Section, "recovered paper material" includes:

(i) postconsumer material;

(ii) dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets), including envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming and other converting operations, or from bag, box and carton manufacturing, and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(iii) finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters or others.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to apply to art materials, nor to any newspapers, magazines, text books, library books or other copyrighted publications which are purchased or used by the board of education or any public school or attendance center within the school district, or which are sold in any school supply store operated by or within any such school or attendance center, other than newspapers written, edited or produced by students enrolled in the school district, public school or attendance center.

(e-5) The school district shall periodically review its procedures on solid waste reduction regarding the management of solid waste generated by academic, administrative, and other institutional functions. Those waste reduction procedures must be designed to, when economically and practically feasible, recycle the school district's waste stream, including without limitation landscape waste, computer paper, and white office paper. The school district is encouraged to have procedures that provide for the investigation of potential markets for other recyclable materials that are present in the school district's waste stream. The waste reduction procedures must be designed to achieve, before July 1, 2020, at least a 50% reduction in the amount of solid waste that is generated by the

school district.

(f) The State Board of Education, in coordination with the Departments of Central Management Services and Commerce and Economic Opportunity, may adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to assist districts in carrying out the provisions of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

Section 90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding Section 8.32 as follows:

(30 ILCS 805/8.32 new)

Sec. 8.32. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.